

AWEFUL BLUNDERS
UNDER SHAFTER

Criminal Negligence In Quartermaster's Department.

NO MEDICAL SUPPLIES
FOR SICK AND WOUNDEDBattle Fought Before Any Hospital
Stores Were Landed.Impossible For the Medical Corps to
Get Anything Landed or Transported
to the Front—Appeal to
Shafter Brought No Relief—Many
of the Supplies Needed On Shore
Sent Back to the United States—
Praise For Red Cross Nurses.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg has received the following report concerning the conditions existing at Santiago. The report explains what has been done by the medical department and gives the disadvantages under which the department operated in Cuba:

Tampa Heights, Fla., July 29, 1898. To the Surgeon General United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Sir: In view of the recent charges made affecting the medical department, the army medical department at Santiago, and especially with reference to the conditions prevailing on the hospital transports sent north with wounded, I have the honor to submit the following facts, believing that my position as adjutant to the chief surgeon of the Fifth corps, and as the officer in charge of the outfitting of the hospital transports, Iroquois, Cherokee and Breakwater will possibly give value to such report.

Drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the needs of the Santiago expedition. These supplies were divided upon the various vessels, each receiving a certain amount of supplies. While the bulk of the supplies was with the organized hospitals, the regimental medical equipment was largely in excess of its needs and was intended to be called in to supplement, if necessary, the equipment of these hospitals. The landing on Cuban soil was made as rapidly as possible, each organization accompanied by its medical attendants assigned to it, and troops were pushed forward with no other equipment and supplies than could be carried by the soldiers. Having no means of transportation for the field chests, the regimental medical officers had absolutely no resources at their command except such as were provided by the orderly and hospital corps pouches and the first aid packets carried by the soldiers.

TRANSPORTS DISAPPEARED.

Having once left their ships the latter were promptly ordered out of the small bays at Siboney and Balquid to permit the unloading of other ships. These transports, especially the Iroquois, were to their orders, then proceeded to sea from five to 15 miles, where they remained hove to. Such orders were given the transports carrying the reserve and the first division hospital. The one carrying the reserve hospital, in obedience to its orders, proceeded to join the naval blockading squadron off Morro Castle, where it remained five days and nights, the other transports disappearing, if I was correctly informed, for an entire week. During this time the light at the light house had occurred and large numbers of the sick and wounded were requiring treatment. In the meantime a report of the conditions prevailing inshore was made to the chief surgeon, and at the same time the case before the commanding general, requesting that a launch be placed under the control of the medical department for the purpose of landing supplies from the various transports. It was also requested that a pack train be organized, in the proportion of one pack mule to each regiment, to transport supplies—especially the field chests—to the front, for proper distribution; and I was suggested by the chief surgeon as available for the performance of these duties.

NO TRANSPORTATION.

The exigency of the situation did not appeal to the commanding general, and for two days the medical department was unable to get the transportation of any kind to the other ships or to the shore, although there were a large number of naval launches and boats employed on various other duties. On the third day, by order of the adjutant general, one rowboat was turned over to the medical department for the purpose of landing supplies, and at the same time an order was issued for land transportation to carry medical supplies to the front, "not to exceed one six-mile team."

On getting into this boat with supplies from the headquarters transport, it was directed by sundry staff officers to take them on various errands. On my refusal to recognize their authority, their commanding general, who had appeared on the scene, positively revoked the previous order and directed, after the landing by the supplies already in the boat, that it should return without delay. Presenting the order for land transportation to the quartermaster on shore, I was informed that only pack mules had as yet been landed; that neither wagon nor harness had been brought ashore; and, finally, that the road was impassable for wagons. After this boat had been taken away the chief surgeon was without any means of communication with the medical officers on shore or on transports, or of finding out their status or removing the many already known to him.

NOTHING FOR WOUNDED.

This condition of things remained until after the fight at La Quasima, at which time there were absolutely no dressings, hospital tentage or supplies of any kind on shore within reach of the surgeons already landed. The news of the Quasima fight being reported to the chief surgeon, he was finally able to get on board the Iroquois and send her to Siboney, where she received the wounded. Within the following day or so the transports carrying the reserve and first division hospitals were found and unloaded of their hospital contents, the latter finally obtaining limited transportation to the front. After a couple of days' duty on the Iroquois, I was directed to take the Iroquois in addition to receive patients and to take the full capacity of board. While doing this I was enabled to set ashore considerable hospital

tentage and supplies, and, having control of her boats, I was able to visit other transports in the harbor and land medicines supplied from them. While subsequently outfitting the Cherokee and Breakwater, this work was continued as well as opportunity and limited facilities permitted; getting supplies from behind a third of the transports composing the fleet. Outside of this it is believed that no other regimental medical property was ever unloaded up to the time of my departure.

Appealing on several occasions for the use of a lighter or small steamer to collect and land medical supplies, I was informed by the quartermaster's department that they could render no assistance in that way, and the medical department was compelled to rely entirely upon its own energies and improvise its own transportation. I feel justified in saying that at the time of my departure large quantities of medical supplies, urgently needed on shore, remained on transports, a number of which were under orders to return to the United States.

Had the medical department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how well the total inadequate land and water transports provided by the quartermaster's department, the lamentable conditions on shore could have been in any way improved.

OUTFITTING TRANSPORTS.

The outfitting of transports for the receipt of sick and wounded is a duty demanding thought and experience and should never be entrusted to any one except a regular medical officer. It includes the proper policing of the portions of the ship to be used by the wounded, the removal of banks and partitions to give space and air, the utilization of the ship's blankets, door curtains and carpets to render the interior more comfortable, the securing of extra supplies, such as canned soups, lime juice and oat meal, the establishment of a mess and laundry and the securing of convalescents to specific light duties which materially relieve the overworked hospital corps. Usually it is necessary to overcome passive resistance and opposition on the part of the crews and a tendency on the part of the captains to disregard or modify orders. In several instances in my own experience this action of the crews and captains was only to be met by a show of force and in one instance by the use of the irons. While an officer at the hospital at Fort Monroe I learned officially that the captain of the ship Seneca positively refused to obey the orders emanating from your office, given him by the commanding general, to proceed to New York, the remaining army and additional day at Hampton Roads with sick and wounded and asserting that he would obey no orders given by the commanding general. A similar experience of my own at Balquid, which had to be settled by force, emphasized the fact that no one should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and enforce obedience.

With regard to the Red Cross society it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were on the Santiago expedition subjected to individual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship of Texas was formally placed under the control of the chief surgeon, Fifth corps, by Dr. Logan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instruction to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and asked that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of General Shafter. Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospitals established and in working order. The first offer made by this society dealt largely in generalities and manifested reluctance to subordinate the organization to the medical department. Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts of Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their working was untiring and unselfish and the assistance rendered by them was of great value.

In conclusion, it is desired to emphasize the fact that the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity which threw troops on shore of any means of transportation, supplies without medicines, instruments, dressings or hospital stores of any

NOBLE IS ALL RIGHT

That is the Belief of His Wyoming Friends.

WAS IN CASPER FRIDAY

TEAM FOUND IN THE RESERVOIR NOT HIS.

No One Has Yet Been Able to Identify the Body, But His Name Is Believed to Be H. Eccles—More Facts Brought Out By a Careful Investigation.

(Special to The Herald.)

Lander, Wyo., Aug. 8.—The team which was found in the reservoir 40 miles from here has not been identified. It was at first thought it was the one W. P. Noble drove for Casper last week, but the messenger who visited the reservoir reports the team a strange one, and, in connection with it, the body of a man has been found whom no one has recognized, and it is supposed to have been the owner of the horses. There is quite a mystery as to how the team and man came to be in the reservoir, and there is much speculation about it. It is thought by some to be purely accidental, but there are those who persist in declaring there has been foul play. An accident could not have easily occurred. The road leading to the reservoir is not a narrow one, and to have gotten into it one would have to do it deliberately. The road runs around a wide bench, and the team seems to have been driven or urged down over an embankment on the edge of the reservoir, where there is evidence of a struggle. The body had upon it, when found, a little money and a check, drawn payable to the order of H. Eccles, which was not endorsed. It is therefore believed that Eccles was the man's name. A thorough investigation into the circumstances will be made.

WAS IN CASPER.

Was Seen There as Late as Friday Morning.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 8.—There is a strong belief here that the report sent from Lander of the death of W. P. Noble, the prominent Salt Lake, and his companion, R. N. Harvey, is a mistake. Mr. Noble left Lander with Harvey last Tuesday for Casper. Delegates who attended the Democratic convention in Casper on Wednesday and Thursday say they saw Mr. Noble there Tuesday, and one person, Judge S. T. Corn, of the Wyoming supreme court, is confident he saw Mr. Noble as late as Friday morning. This being the case, it would have been impossible for Mr. Noble to have reached the reservoir, 25 miles northeast of the Shoshone agency, where the horses were found shot and a buckboard near by. Persons familiar with the country between Casper and Lander say it would not surprise them to learn that Mr. Noble was robbed and killed by highwaymen, as there is a class of men there that would kill another for \$20. It is known that Mr. Noble had a large sum of money on his person, as he was visiting his sheep camps for the purpose of paying his employees. People here feel confident that Mr. Noble and companion are safe, and will eventually turn up all right.

Is Good News.

The report that Mr. Noble might have been the victim of foul play very much disturbed his friends and greatly alarmed his three daughters, who live in the city. The above specials indicate that the body found is not that of Noble. The fear of his friends were allayed yesterday morning by Mr. George Y. Wallace, a friend and business partner, who received a letter Sunday from Mr. Noble, dated at Casper, Wyo., Aug.

5. He left Lander Aug. 2, reaching Casper three days later, a distance of over 100 miles. As it is only 40 miles from Lander to the point where the body was found, he could hardly have been the victim. He intended to continue his journey from Casper into the Big Horn country, to be gone several weeks.

SEVENTEEN PEOPLE PERISH

FATE OF PROSPECTING PARTY IN ALASKA.

Started Up the Kuskokwim River With a Steamer and Were Over-taken By a Terrific Storm.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—A letter received by the Alaska Commercial company, dated Unalaska, July 28, says:

"Information received here is to the effect that an entire party of 17 prospectors, calling themselves the Columbia Exploring company, together with Rev. R. Weber, a Moravian missionary, his wife and two native pilots, bound for the Kuskokwim river, have been lost. Not long ago Rev. Weber was asked by some of the prospecting party, who were on board the steamer Lakme, to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots, up the Kuskokwim river. He agreed to do so, taking his wife and child along. On June 24 Weber met the party, who had a 50-foot steamer and two barges. They were at Goodnews bay, but were short one boat, which was needed to carry their stores. On July 27, the natives say, the small steamer, with leading in tow, left Goodnews bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrific storm arose. A few days later the natives reported a stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was laden with supplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrift. Nothing has been heard of any of the 17 persons who started up the river, and all are thought to have perished. The names of the prospectors have not been ascertained."

CONFLAGRATION AT BISMARCK

NORTH DAKOTA TOWN ALMOST WIPED OUT.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed—Business Portion of City Burned.

Bismarck, N. D., Aug. 8.—Fire destroyed the best portion of the city of Bismarck this evening, taking up hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. The fire originated in the agent's office at the Northern Pacific depot. Almost before the flames had reached the depot, the entire building, including the engine house and the immense warehouse of the company were in flames. Oil and powder were scattered about, and although it is the aim of General Merriam to have them get away next Saturday, it probably would have been the case had the fire not been so near the depot. The fire was being rushed on the transports at the Presidential One hundred and fifty will sail for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa next Wednesday. About 40 will go on the transport Adlan, which has been chartered from the Johnson-Locke company. Word was received at headquarters today that the steamer had left Seattle and would be here in a few days. The remaining 20 men will sail on one of the regular passenger steamers to the islands.

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The flames then leaped the street to the magnificent First National bank building, which melted away in a few minutes. The Central block followed and the flames spread to the postoffice, sweeping over the entire block and carrying down the postoffice. Merchants' bank took, Griffin block and all the intermediate frame and brick structures. The fire then spread across and destroyed Kupfer's store and the great part of the block. The flames also spread north into a residence block and completely destroyed it. Firemen were powerless to check the inroads of the fire, which soon took scores of buildings.

The origin of the fire is unknown, as it started in the freight office when it started to go. The railroad office was also destroyed. A temporary cut-in was made to handle imperative business.

Every drug store in the city is burned, and all the groceries but two or three, also two newspaper offices and the great bulk of the business portion of the city, with several blocks of residences. Many people are homeless. The Sheridan house and a narrow escape, but was saved. The line of fire extended from the Northern Pacific tracks to Thayer street.

Georgia Negro Lynched.

Griffin, Ga., Aug. 8.—John Meadows, a negro, who yesterday attempted to assault a little girl at Carmel, was captured near here by officers of the law today. While conveying the negro to jail the officers were overpowered by a mob of 150 citizens, who took their prisoner from them, swung him from a limb and riddled his body with bullets.

WITH UTAH SOLDIERS

Caine's Cavalry Troop Starts For Yosemite Tomorrow.

SOME ARE LEFT BEHIND

SERGEANT HAWLEY DISCHARGED FROM THE BATTERY.

Physical Disability the Cause, and He Receives No Pay or Transportation—Captain Jennings Applies For Barracks at the Presidio—Departure of Troops For Hawaii.

(Special to The Herald.)

Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Today the Utah troops emptied their ticks of the bedding straw and burned it. They break camp and leave for Yosemite and Sequoia at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Aug. 10, Lieutenant Kimball, Sergeant Cotner and Privates Andrew Dowd, Hyde, Rich and Stevens will remain behind and follow later with the mules not now furnished. Lakme, to go with them as pilot and interpreter, with two Indian pilots, up the Kuskokwim river. He agreed to do so, taking his wife and child along. On June 24 Weber met the party, who had a 50-foot steamer and two barges. They were at Goodnews bay, but were short one boat, which was needed to carry their stores. On July 27, the natives say, the small steamer, with leading in tow, left Goodnews bay to proceed up the river. Soon after their departure a terrific storm arose. A few days later the natives reported a stranded barge ashore on the north side of the river. It was laden with supplies, all of which were appropriated by the finders. Later on a raft was found adrift. Nothing has been heard of any of the 17 persons who started up the river, and all are thought to have perished. The names of the prospectors have not been ascertained."

HAWLEY DISCHARGED.

Will Receive No Pay, Transportation or Allowance.

(Special to The Herald.)

Presidio, San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Quartermaster Sergeant Hawley arrived here yesterday, having made the trip from Salt Lake at his own expense. He was examined by a medical board here, and the board decided to discharge him from service, without pay, transportation or allowance. This is on account of disability being incurred not in line of duty. The papers have been sent to Washington for approval.

Captain Jennings has applied for barracks for battery C and are assigned to duty at Presidio. The battery will be paid for the first time tomorrow.

SOLDIERS AT PRESIDIO.

Caine's Cavalry Will Start For The Park Wednesday Morning.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—There are about 250 men of the First New York volunteers at the Presidio. One hundred and fifty will sail for Honolulu on the steamer Mariposa next Wednesday. About 40 will go on the transport Adlan, which has been chartered from the Johnson-Locke company. Word was received at headquarters today that the steamer had left Seattle and would be here in a few days. The remaining 20 men will sail on one of the regular passenger steamers to the islands.

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SIGSBEE GETS THE TEXAS.

Important Changes In Command of Naval Vessels.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Two important changes in the commands of vessels of the navy were announced this afternoon by Secretary Long. Captain Charles D. Sigsbee, who commanded the battleship Maine, when she met her fate in the harbor of Havana, and who has been in command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul since the war began, has been ordered to relieve Captain John W. Philip of the command of the battleship Texas, now under going repairs in New York. It is understood that Captain Philip will be assigned to shore duty, probably in command of the Mare Island navy yard at San Francisco.

Secretary Long announces that Captain Caspar F. Goodrich of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis has been ordered

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

Blunders at Santiago. Spain's Reply Received. W. P. Noble Believed to Be All Right With Utah Soldiers.

PAGE TWO.

Escape From Fever. Long Defends Sampson. Army and Navy Plans. PAGE FOUR.

Editorial. PAGE FIVE.

Lost Stock Certificates. In Railway Circles. A \$25,000 Damage Suit. PAGE SIX.

Report of the Daily State News. PAGE SEVEN.

Financial and Commercial. PAGE EIGHT.

Marcus A. Hanna On Utah Politics. Lieutenant Wells Home. Zett Vaughn Disappears, and Is Located.

It is regarded by the naval authorities as particularly fitting that Captain Sigsbee should be given command of the Texas. The Maine and the Texas were the first battleships of the new American navy, both having been provided for by congress in the same appropriation bill. For years the Texas was looked upon as the most unfortunate vessel in the navy. Her duty work in Cuban waters, especially during the engagement which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has dispelled this feeling.

The Dawson market is well supplied with fresh beef, several hundred having already arrived, and about 200 head are on the trail, being driven in. One of the first parties arriving with cattle was H. J. Miller of Seattle, who reached there with 55 head, for which he found a ready sale at \$1.15 per pound dressed. Miller intends returning immediately with a drove of hogs. He drove his cattle across the lakes on the ice, while in the center of the lakes the boats were making regular trips. The party driving the cattle met with a serious accident at Thirty-mile river, resulting in the drowning of a young man named Shannon, a nephew of William Thorp of Seattle, and several head of cattle.

LATE NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE DIRECT FROM DAWSON.

Brought Down \$100,000—Mining Operations at a Standstill—Well Supplied With Beef—Many Idle.

Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 8.—The steamer Rosalie arrived here tonight from Skagway, Alaska, with 100 passengers from Dawson City, who came out up the Yukon river via the lakes. They bring advices from Dawson up to July 27 and considerable gold dust, estimated at \$100,000. Joseph Barrett of Seattle is the best fixed man financially, having brought out about \$25,000 in dust. Barrett has been conducting a sporting house in Dawson, and has been making sums ranging from \$2,000 up to \$15,000.

The steamer Monarch arrived at Dawson on July 23 and the steamer Sovereign on July 28, from St. Michael. The Monarch was last reported high and dry on the way up the river, but the warm weather caused a sudden rise in the river and she was easily floated. The steamer Joseph Gosssett, owned by Portland parties and plying between Dawson and the lakes, while trying to run through White Horse canyon, struck a rock and sunk in six feet of water. No lives were lost. All the outfits were saved, though in a damaged condition. It is thought that the steamer can be floated again and resume her run.

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SUFFERING OF SPANIARDS.

Countess Valencia Appeals to England For Aid.

London, Aug. 8.—Countess de Casa Valencia, wife of the former Spanish ambassador to Great Britain, appeals through the London papers for contributions to her fund for the Spanish sick and wounded. She says: "An official dispatch from Madrid, received this evening, gives details of the alarming increase in suffering caused by the war. There are many thousands lying in hospitals at San Sebastian, Las Palmas, Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo, without bandages or lint or even beds to sleep upon, owing to inadequate funds; and there are many widows and orphans who are in most urgent need of relief."

The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates that the Spaniards have accepted our terms in a general way, but leave several questions open that did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on those terms.

The administration has not yet given serious consideration to the personnel of the peace commission, but it can be stated that no one not in accord with the president's present views as to the disposition of the Philippines will be appointed, and Mr. McKinley favors keeping at least Manila harbor and bay and sufficient territory around it for its support and protection, if not the whole of Luzon island. As to members of the cabinet as members of the commission, there are precedents for their appointment, notably that of the treaty of Ghent.

The concluding portion of the Spanish reply was received during the evening, but it was not until a late hour that it was deciphered as a whole and gone over by the ambassador. No effort was made to communicate it to the United States tonight, beyond a note to Secretary Day advising him that the document had been received, but not disclosing its contents. It is probable that the reply will be delivered to the president before the cabinet meeting tomorrow, although no hour has been fixed.

There is complete reticence in all quarters as to the text of the reply, but there is reason to believe it is not an unconditional acceptance of the American terms, but is framed on the theory of securing the essentials and trusting to a hoped for conciliatory spirit on the part of this government to moderate to some extent features which the Spanish government seems to regard as essential.

SPAIN'S ANSWER

OMINOUSLY LONG

Received at Washington Late Last Night.

GENERAL ACCEPTANCE OF AMERICA'S TERMS

But Several Features May Lead to Further Complications.

Questions Raised That Were Not Specified In the American Conditions—No Cessation of Hostilities at the Present Stage—Members of the Peace Commission Will Be In Accord With the President On the Philippine Question.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The reply of the Spanish government to the peace conditions laid down by the United States was received by the French ambassador, M. Cambon, shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The reply came in sections, the dispatch first received giving only the opening passages of the Spanish reply. A few minutes later came a second section and they kept coming until, at 4:30 o'clock, the arrival of the concluding portion. It was thought a terrific rainstorm which swept over Washington about 4 o'clock might have occasioned delay to the remainder.

Pending the receipt of the reply, no steps were taken to fix a time for a conference with the president, as the time lost depended largely upon some of the features of the reply, and also upon the explicit instructions concerning the delivery of the answer, which usually accompanies a document of this character. Neither at the White House nor at the state department was there any official knowledge that the reply had reached Washington, and the usual office hours closed with no appointment for a conference. There was felt to be little likelihood, even though the ambassador received the complete reply and instructions, that there would be a night conference at the White House for the purpose of presenting the reply.

OMINOUS LENGTH.

Pending the official delivery of the answer, speculation was rife as to its contents. There was no further doubt that the death of the reply meant that Spain had not taken a simple and direct affirmative to the American conditions. It was evident that if the reply was an acceptance it was accompanied by extended discussion and probably by conditions. This caused considerable apprehension in official circles here, for while it was felt last week that the reply would surely yield in every particular, it being an offer that possibly there might be another period of discussion and possibly an indirect attempt to open up a diplomatic exchange by extended discussion of the terms. The prevailing view, however, was that the reply was on its face an acceptance, although not such a one as precluded all possibility of further discussion. An official statement was conceded the abandonment of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Ladrones, and the establishment of a commission to pass upon all questions relating to the Philippines. In the carrying out of this programme it was believed that Spain would seek to secure an understanding on many incidental points involved, some of them of considerable importance. For instance, some doubt was raised as to whether Spain's acceptance would be operative until secured to and ratified by the Spanish cortes, and it was understood that the reply might call attention to this condition. The same condition, it was pointed out, exists as to the United States, for a peace treaty requires the ratification of the senate to become operative. In case Spain's answer discussed these incidental points there promised to be wide latitude for controversy and delay unless the president and cabinet declined to enter the field of discussion.

QUESTIONS LEFT OPEN.

Late in the afternoon the president received an indirect intimation that the Spanish reply had come to the French embassy. A cabinet officer who was with him at that time said on leaving:

"The information that has come from Madrid about the action of the Spanish cabinet indicates that the Spaniards have accepted our terms in a general way, but leave several questions open that did not include in the terms submitted. The communication offering those terms was explicit, specifically stating such points as would be left open to further negotiations. We will stand on those terms."

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LANDING COTS FOR FEVER PATIENTS

SCENES IN SHAFTER'S FEVER-STRIKEN CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO. (From photographs by William Bengough, Examiner-Journal special artist.)